

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5349 號九百三十五

日二月初二十年戊申

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1875.

六年禮 號九月正英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Arrivals.

January 8, SARPEDON, British str., 1550, W. Ferguson, Liverpool 13th November, Colombo 18th December, Penang 25th, and Singapore 29th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

January 8, CHINA, British steamer, 978, T. S. Gardner, Calcutta 17th December, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, 2,093 cwt. Opium, 995 cwt. Saltpetre, 211 cwt. Cotton, 3,000 packages Sundries, Pepper, Betelnuts, &c.—D. SASSON, Son & Co.

January 8, CHINA, American steamer, 4,000, Philip, San Francisco 1st December, and Yokohama 1st January, Treasure and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

January 8, MALVINA, German bark, 480, Klug, Bremen 1st December, Rice—BOUAFAT & Co.

January 8, ALTA, Port. ship, 613, Souza, from Macao.—ORDEE.

Departures.

January 8, MELANIA, str., for Singapore and London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 8TH.

MELANIA, str., for Singapore and London, Fetham, for Takao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per China, str., from Calcutta, &c.— Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Polard, Messrs. P. J. Fisher, Metta and servant, Fulk and son of Liverpool, and 4 European and 16 Chinese deck.

Per Sarpedon, str., from Liverpool, &c.— Mr. H. H. Parker, 3 Mrs. W. Parker and child, Miss Wilcox, 2 European deck and 48 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. J. Scott.

Per China, str., from San Francisco and Yo-kohama.—General Geo. E. Williams and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser and 3 children, Mrs. Townsend; child and nurse, and 330 Chinese in steerage.

Reports.

The British steamer Sarpedon reports left Liverpool on 13th November, Colombo on the 18th December, Penang on the 25th, and Singapore on the 29th. In the China Sea experienced very strong monsoon and a very heavy sea.

The German bark Malvina reports left Bremen on 1st Dec., and throughout the passage experienced a succession of Northerly gales, high seas and very bad weather.

The British steamer China reports left Calcutta on 17th December, Penang on the 24th, and Singapore on Sunday, the 27th, at 6 p.m. for the last month. On the 1st January unbroken and stormy weather from the Northwest. On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th heavy gales from the N. with terrific squalls and high confused sea running; causing steamer to labour heavily and to take large quantities of water, flooding engine room, washing away portion of deck, board, figure head, and binnacle, and repeatedly washing quarter-masters from wheel. On the 2nd a small iron foremast, and started quarter galleries from working deck. On the 4th the vessel had to sea. On the 5th and 6th moderate gale and strong monsoon with heavy sea. On the 7th steady monsoon and long rolling sea with cloudy weather. Arrived in Hong Kong on 8th instant at \$30 a m.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Correspondence Date.)

Per Sarpedon, New York, Feb. 10.

Per Malvina, Port. str., April 1.

Per Sarpedon, New York, July 29.

Per Sarpedon, New York, July 10.

Per Sarpedon, London, July 13.

Per Sarpedon, Cardiff, Aug. 16.

Per Sarpedon, Hamburg, Aug. 18.

Per Sarpedon, London, Sept. 2.

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Per Sarpedon

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1875.THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH
year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work
complete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information, the value of the
"CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875"
has been further augmented by a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PEAK;
also ofTHE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
ISLAND OF FORMOSA,
AND OF
THE COAST OF CHINA;ALSO THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices. The Director is published in two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

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37, Park Row.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9TH, 1875.

THERE are perhaps very few foreign residents in Hongkong who have not more than once weighed the advantages and disadvantages of life here as compared with life at home. But we are inclined to think that, though there are unquestionably many ill to be borne out here, Hongkong has, as a rule, been unjustly condemned. HOMELONG ago smiled at the weakness of human nature which causes men to be always discontented with the places in which they are, and the conditions of life with which they happen to be surrounded. The man of business in the city envies the calm and quiet of the country; while those who have been brought up amid the pleasant scenes of rural life look wistfully towards the city, and think that happiness can alone be found amidst its bustle and its gaiety. This circumstance is susceptible of the simple explanation that men, as a rule, remember pleasure longer than pain, and in looking back to the past see sunny memories only, while in the present they are conscious of all those troubles and annoyances that surround the happiest in their everyday life.

Many give vent to this feeling in a sign for the "good old times," but were they to return again they would perhaps compare but unfavourably with the despised present. Thus when residents in the East cast their eyes homeward they picture to themselves only the delights of a residence in their native country. A comparison is drawn between their home and the advantages which are actually within their grasp and are consequently overlooked. The bad name, as a residence for Europeans, which Hongkong acquired in 1843, when the left wing of the 55th Regiment lost, by fever, no less than a hundred men between the end of June and the beginning of September, clings to it still, in some degree. But it does not deserve it, for things have altered since then. In no subsequent year has the sickness and mortality been so great as in 1843; on the contrary, by the increase of good houses, effectual drainage, a better supply of water, and the growth of trees and vegetation in general, it has continued to improve as a place for foreign residence, and with regular and careful living, has been said to be one of the healthiest places in the East. But in spite of this the climate is no doubt very trying in summer, and the place is dull. It has, however, many advantages, compared with home which are frequently forgotten. One of the opportunity which is afforded of learning more intimately the nature of society of acquiring, in fact, what is commonly called a knowledge of the world. One in Hongkong sees life in many forms which he would not in moving in a limited circle at home; and the fact that almost every European out here occupies a responsible position enables all of them, in coming in contact with each other, to acquire experience and business habits which would be beyond their power at home. Thus, if both sides of the question are looked at, it will be found that a residence in Hongkong is not quite so fair a subject for grumbling as it is often made out to be. People here live comfortably, have better opportunities of advancement, and life passes along more smoothly on the whole than it would at home. And, here are, we believe,

very few who, returning home after a long residence in the East, would not wish to come back and end their days amid scenes and associations which were undoubtedly pleasant, and where the first step was taken towards permanent success in life.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
SIX JANUARY.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Chin Ayo, a shill of Mohamed Arab, was charged with attempting to pass him a counterfeit dollar. The defendant was found guilty, and sent to three months hard labour.

MISCHIEVOUS CHARACTER.

Mr. W. Spencer, employed at the Sugar Works, charged one Ng Achi, formerly an engineer at the same works, with suspicion of aiding his servant to run away with \$300 entrusted in his care to pay bills.

The case was remanded till Monday next.

AN ACCIDENTAL FIRE.

Inspector Hallinan charged one Ng Achi with stealing lead from the roof of the Government school at Wanchi on the 7th inst.

RECOVERED.

Mr. W. Spencer, employed at the Sugar Works, charged one Ng Achi, formerly an engineer at the same works, with suspicion of aiding his servant to run away with \$300 entrusted in his care to pay bills.

The defendant was caught by P.C. 243 jumping from the roof, and a large piece of lead was found out.

Mr. Gray, the magistrate, identified the defendant as having been in prison before on two occasions, and was sent for stealing lead from the same place.

His Worship gave him the usual caution, and committed him for trial at the Supreme Court.

RECOVERED.

Chin Ayo charged and convicted of stealing a fowl, was identified by Mr. Gray, warden of the gaol, as having been in prison the same time. He was sentenced to three months hard labour, and ordered to pay \$100 in reparation.

THE COAST OF CHINA.

A man charged with being one of a mob who was charged with a disturbance at the Man Mo Temple, on the occasion of the survivors of the Japan going to the place to present a memorial tablet, came to the bar. It was found that he had been in prison before, and tried for a sum total of \$650 facts for the purpose of allowing it to remain there, and the mob of robbing the temple, was missing. The defendant was discharged.

STEALING A BED CAGE.

Chinese constable Kwok Aching charged one Chin Aying with stealing a bed cage from the river steamer *Feiyan*, on her arrival last night. The charge being substantiated, the defendant was sent to two months' hard labour.

BREATHING.

Wong Aching was charged by Leo Asing, a carpenter, with kidnapping him on the 1st March, 1873, to Macao to recover a sum of \$100. He was remanded till Monday next.

He was remanded for trial at the Supreme Court.

RECOVERED.

Wong Aching was charged by Leo Asing, a carpenter, with kidnapping him on the 1st March, 1873, to Macao to recover a sum of \$100. He was remanded till Monday next.

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A NEW SORT OF CENSUS.

Some one with little to do has been at the pains of ascertaining how many caged birds there are in the United States. Their number amounts to 300,000,000, which is 100,000,000 more than imported last year. Additions come only from importation, since the number yearly raised in that country only about equals the number lost from various causes. Of other cage-birds there are about 100,000, and the whole consume seed of various kinds of the value of 2,000,000 dollars a year. The number of ingenious persons who have selected these particular birds and further labored at their confinement, the number and variety of pets kept throughout the civilized world and the value of their food would be worth calculating, had we, we should imagine, kept him quiet for a very long while. Some idea of the magnitude of such a task may be formed from the fact that a single advertiser in the exchange copy of a weekly contemporary daily devotes to the subject of caged birds a page and a half. T. G. LINCOLN, "The Daily Press Office."

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$5,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 30% on the premium. EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

48 Hongkong, January 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on First-loss Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.

T. G. LINCOLN, "The Daily Press Office."

1335 Hongkong, 28th August, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

179 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a 1½% discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon Insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

1183 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Premiums at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SELMSEN & CO., Agents.

49 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates of Premium to all parts of the world. In accordance with the Constitution of this Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents.

451 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT & INSURANCE OFFICE.

157, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Established 1849.

The Undersigned is authorized to accept Risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MOYER, Agent.

49 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

471 Hongkong, 9th November, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Agents having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

471 Hongkong, 9th November, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JAMES'S, 1875.

The market for Bangal Drug has kept quiet during the day. The following may be taken as the nominal quotations—Pataas \$35 to \$60; Banas \$57 to \$59. Imports per steamer China, from Calcutta, 1,290 chests Putta, and 303 chests Banas opium. Estimated stocks 1,700 chests Pataas, and 340 chests Banas. A good amount of business has been done in new Malwa opium ex steamer Gavilar; about 160 chests have changed hands at \$350 on credit with 3-treas to a ½ affiance now paid. Stock about 1,000 chests. Exports to Shanghai, per steamer "Gavilar," 976 chests Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, on demand, 4/12 Bank Bills, at 10 days' sight, 4/12 to 4/12 Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 4/2 to 4/2 Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 2/14.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 2/14.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, 7/2.

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/2.

SHANGHAI.

Bank, sight, 7/2.

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/2.

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Bank, sight, 7/2.

Extracts.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, 1780 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of insurance which are to be obtained at the offices which Broker in THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

What joy! what peace! What bounding hope, With which no shadow Dares to cope. Baby's come!

What faith! what thanks! What blessing sent For priceless treasure "Only love!" Baby's come!

How slow! how still! The hours go by With muffled tread, And smothered sigh. Baby's dead!

How weird! how low! Each empty room— Peopled with echoes, Draped in gloom. Baby's dead!

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SCOTT'S LITERARY EARNINGS. The total of Scott's earnings by his pen has been estimated at \$250,000, and the daily value of the "task" which he set himself at upon "The Life of Napoleon" averaged \$25 a day. It must be recollected, however, that Scott was then working double tasks, as he called it—that is, six, seven, eight, and ten hours a day. But the best way of testing the value of Scott's work is to compare it with that of one of the ablest and most industrious of the rank-and-file of literature could then make by his pen when "working like a ditcher." Take Hazlitt. Hazlitt was writing for the *Edinburgh Review* when Scott was at work upon "Woodstock," and yet, working under whip and spur, the utmost that Hazlitt could earn was \$5 a day—what is now paid for a *Times* article. "I regularly do ten pages a day," the reviewer tells his lady-love in one of his letters to "The New Pygmalion," and this amounts up to thirty guineas a week. So yes I should grow rich at this rate if I could keep on so, and I could keep on so if I had you with me to encourage me with your sweet smile and share my lot." That, of course, was hyperbole with Hazlitt. But it was plain matter of fact with Scott, and Scott made by his pen in a week more than Hazlitt made in a couple of months. *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ZWINGLIUS, THE SWISS REFORMER. The Protestants may number Zwinglius among their apostles and their teachers; we, who are Democrats, Liberals, Republicans, number him among our great tribunes, our heroes, and martyrs. Born in the great mountains, which speak of God and of the Infinite; nurtured in the bosom of nature, his intelligence nourished by great ideas and his body by wholesome food; mingling with the blood of his heart the purest affections, and with the breath of his lungs the purest air; leading a rustic life in his earliest years; of a temperament robust as the rude and sublime Alpine country; going to sleep throughout his boyhood at the hour when the flocks were folded and the twilight was falling, to wake at the call of the cock, when the sky-larks were taking their flight, and the hope of a new day was awaking in the first flush of morning which whitened the horizon near to heaven and far from the world, like the mountain birds, his soul bathed in the divine as a star in ether, he preserved in the battles of life the candour of the shepherds, in the labours and innovations of reform a love of tradition, in the midst of cities the aroma of the eglantine and the song of the thrush, amidst the wrath of men and of parties the infinite charity of the air; and of the light, from to all beings; and after having conversed with philosophers and saints, drinking at the sacred fountain of Plato and the bitter tears of Job, singing the Psalms of David and the odes of Pindar, as if all the currents of the human spirit flowed to pour themselves in his own, he reduced the most abstract ideas to commonplace maxims, to scatter them among the people he loved in sermons and prayers. He was a hero in battle, a sister of charity in the hospitals, a priest in the temple, everywhere an apostle. One of those great characters who vary and turn with the breath of their thought, with the force of their will, the currents of time, he died in the battle for truth, in the purifying embrace of a holy martyrdom.

And his reform was born and grew and developed in the midst of a democracy, a republic, a liberty, ancient and deep-rooted, partaking of the character of the medium in which it grew, and marching resolutely forward to modify and improve it. Less opposed and less persecuted than other reformers, he appears much more serene. His reform springs from the conscience rather than from passion, and relies more upon reason than upon sentiment. Without breaking so openly as his coadjutors in the common work with the Pope and the Church, he restricted himself solely to what he finds expressly set down in the Scriptures. He is an orator, and in his oratory there is more of philosophic light than of the fire of the tribune. He is a priest who preaches grace, and who distinguishes himself by the charity and the grandeur of his acts, who prays and works. The logic of his arguments does not damage the subtlety of his system, nor the force of reasoning the eloquence of his discourse. He is confronted by less opposition, and consequently fights with less resolution, energy than other innovators. It is plain that his individual soul is a part of the soul of a great democracy; that his inner education has flowed from the two great schools of nature and society—the country and the republic. His work is at once religious and political. He preaches the merits of Christ, and awakes the rights of every Christian; he tears from his heart the ancient theocratic faith with the same power with which he tears from the earth the feudal traditions. He is the son of the Lord's Supper as of a religious and a democratic communion. He is disseminated at the same time a hatred of spiritual tyranny, and a hatred of the reactionary aristocracies, and with the revolution against Roman cosmopolitanism, a worship of the Swiss fatherland. He reforms the understanding and the morals. He demands that the priests shall cease to carry soul to the sacrifice before the altars of an unquestionable authority, and that the Swiss shall cease to sell the blood of their dearest children to the armies of priests. He does not become a pedestal of monarchical tyranny. His doctrine, in fact, is a religion and a republic, the immortal soul of Switzerland, regenerated by this archer of ideas, this soldier of logic, this William Tell of the spirit, who exalts above the material nation another more lofty and more enduring than the eternal Alps, the ideal nation of the conscience—*Harper's Magazine*.

GRILL FRAMES.—Prison windows. Man and wife one, we often hear it declared, but which one? is the question.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, 1780 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

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